

## **REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

### **Status of Claims**

Allowance of claims 2, 6-8, 12-15, 17 and 19-21 is gratefully acknowledged.

Claims 2-17 and 19-21 remain in the application. Claims 1 and 18 have been cancelled from the application.

### **Amendments to Claims**

Claims 3-5 have been amended by changing the dependencies of these claims from claim 1 to claim 2. As a result, claims 3-5 have been further amended to replace the expression “received signal condition” with “overload signal condition” for consistency with claim 2.

### **35 U.S.C 102 Claim Rejections**

The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 3-5 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Calixte (U.S. Patent No. 6,400,934).

The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 3-5, 9, 11 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lynk, Jr. (U.S. Patent No. 4,761,829).

Claims 1 and 18 have been cancelled rendering the Examiner’s objections moot.

As described above, claims 3-5 have been amended to be dependent upon claim 2. As claim 2 has been allowed by the Examiner, Applicant submits claims 3-5 should be allowable. It is respectfully requested that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the objections to claim 3-5.

With regard to the Examiner’s objection to claim 9, on page 3 of the Office Action the Examiner states that Lynk, Jr., discloses that “the received signal condition indicating that the desired received signal within the received signal is overloaded by an undesirable (interference or noise) additional received radio signal component” at column 4. Applicant submits that Lynk, Jr. does not disclose these features. Lynk, Jr. discloses using a comparator circuit means to generate an output signal that is supplied to a filter means (column 4, lines 33-51). The filter means uses the output signal to select an appropriate mode of operation for a frequency response optimized

for a particular signal to noise ratio (column 3, lines 20-27). However, the signal to noise ratio referred to in Lynk, Jr. is noted in column 4, lines 25-32 as corresponding “to the ratio of the signal plus noise divided by the noise. The noise refers to the internal noise of a particular receiver”. This noise is clearly not the same as “an undesirable additional received radio signal component”. The noise component in Lynk, Jr. is not a received radio signal component, but is clearly identified as a noise component inherent to the receiver system. As a result, Lynk, Jr. does not disclose that the received radio signal is overloaded by an undesirable additional received radio signal component. Furthermore, as Lynk, Jr. does not disclose that the received radio signal is overloaded by an undesirable additional received radio signal component, there is no further suggestion or disclosure that an overload detector is capable of detecting an overload created by such a condition.

Applicant submits that Lynk, Jr. does not suggest or disclose “a radio receiver front-end comprising: an overload detector having a threshold to indicate when a received radio signal is significantly larger than a desired received radio signal, the overload detector for generating an overload signal when a received radio signal is above a threshold, the overload signal indicating that a desired received radio signal within the received radio signal is overloaded by an undesirable additional received radio signal component” (emphasis added) as recited in claim 9.

For at least the reason presented above that Lynk, Jr. does not disclose all the features of independent claim 9, it is submitted that Lynk, Jr. cannot anticipate claim 9. It is respectfully requested that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the 35 U.S.C. 102(b) anticipation rejection of claim 9.

Claim 11 is dependent upon claim 9. It is submitted that Lynk, Jr. does not disclose all the features of claim 11, in particular the features of claim 9 described above. Therefore, Lynk, Jr. cannot anticipate claim 11. It is respectfully requested that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the 35 U.S.C. 102(b) anticipation rejection of claim 11.

### **35 U.S.C 103 Claim Rejections**

The Examiner has rejected claims 10 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lynk, Jr. in view of Johnson (U.S. Patent No. 5,420,592).

The Examiner states that Lynk, Jr. discloses a receiver front-end that receives signal from an antenna but does not disclose that the receiver front-end is integrated into a GPS receiver. It is alleged that Johnson does disclose such a radio receiver front-end integrated into a GPS receiver. It is further suggested by the Examiner that it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to be motivated to modify the system of Lynk, Jr. by incorporating the GPS receiver with the front-end from the system of Johnson for improved accuracy of such a system.

Claim 10 is dependent upon claim 9. Neither Lynk, Jr. nor Johnson disclose or suggest all the features that comprise claim 10. In particular, Lynk, Jr. does not disclose all the features of claim 10 because claim 10 does not contain all the features disclosed in claim 9, as described above. As all of the features of claim 10 are not disclosed by Lynk, Jr. or Johnson, separately or in combination, it is submitted that the Examiner has not satisfied at least one criterion of the three criteria for establishing a prima facie case of obviousness, namely that all of the features be disclosed by the cited references. Therefore, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) obviousness rejection of claim 10.

Claim 16 includes similar subject matter to that of claim 9. The claim recites a method involving, in particular, "sensing a received signal condition in the radio receiver front-end when a received radio signal is above the threshold, the sensed received signal condition indicating that the desired received radio signal within the received radio signal is overloaded by an undesirable additional received radio signal component". Similar subject matter was objected to by the Examiner with respect to claim 9 having regard to Lynk, Jr. However, Lynk, Jr. has been shown above not to anticipate the subject matter of claim 9. Neither Lynk, Jr. nor Johnson disclose or suggest "sensing a received signal condition in the radio receiver front-end when a received radio signal is above the threshold, the sensed received signal condition indicating that the desired received radio signal within the received radio signal is overloaded by an undesirable additional received radio signal component". As all of the features of claim 16 are not disclosed by Lynk, Jr. or Johnson, separately or in combination, it is submitted that the Examiner has not satisfied at least one criterion of the three criteria for establishing a prima facie case of obviousness, namely that all of the features be disclosed by the cited references. Therefore, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) obviousness rejection of claim

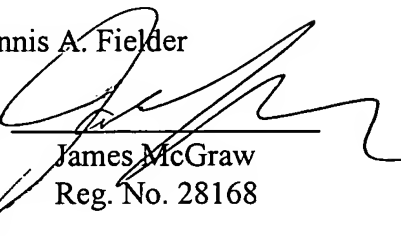
16.

In view of the forgoing, early favorable consideration of this application is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

Dennis A. Fielder

By

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'James McGraw', is written over a horizontal line.

James McGraw  
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Date: March 3, 2005  
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